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WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half Hour.
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7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

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On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 6 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.35		8.30		12.35	4.10			
SHEK LUNG dep.	9.40		11.16		2.40	5.55			
Sham Chun dep.	10.25	6.05	4.30	11.45	3.30	7.10	5.30	6.25	6.00
Sheung Shui dep.	—	6.15	4.37	11.53	—	—	5.37	6.31	6.07
Fanling dep.	—	6.25	4.41	11.56	—	—	5.40	6.34	6.11
Taipo Market dep.	—	6.35	4.53	12.06	—	—	5.49	6.43	6.18
Taipo dep.	—	6.38	4.58	12.11	—	—	5.53	6.45	6.21
Shatin dep.	—	6.46	5.13	12.24	—	—	6.04	—	—
Yuen Long dep.	—	6.56	5.32	12.35	—	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.43	—	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	9.05	5.36	12.44	4.00	7.50	6.23	7.10	6.45

Sats, Suns, and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats, Suns, and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Ly. Ferry steamer ... H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.56	1.15	1.35	3.15	5.06	4.35
KOWLOON dep.	6.40	8.05	9.20	10.25	12.10	1.23	1.46	3.20	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.32		1.32	1.52	—	5.32	4.54
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40		1.36	1.58	—	5.37	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52		1.48	2.08	—	5.48	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	•	10.09	11.06		2.01	2.21	•	5.58	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08		2.05	2.25	—	6.06	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17		2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	•	10.35	11.20		2.18	2.37	•	6.07	5.39
Sham Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25		2.23	2.41	—	6.13	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	12.55	—	—	4.16	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.10	—	2.52	—	—	6.08	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	5.34	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—	—

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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THE BIAS OF THE POPE.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE POWERS AT WAR.

[BY AN ALLIED DIPLOMAT—ROMAN CATHOLIC, —LONG RESIDENT AT ROME.]

As I dictate these lines neither the Allies nor the Central Powers have yet published their replies to Pope Benedict's Note. Before that document finally passes into history I think public opinion should know something of the mentality of the Pontiff who produced it.

I have known the Pope for many years, and have had frequent official and personal interviews with him, both before and since his enthronement. The following brief account—some weeks ago—will perhaps help the public to understand some of the sentiments in his recent Note.

The Pope is not in the least Germanophile—quite the reverse—but the terrible and calamitous nature of this war has led him to overlook the specially cruel manner with which Germany has waged it. Distrust of Russia has been an absolute obsession of his. Before mentioning the motives which to my mind have fashioned the Pope's conduct during the present war and have prompted his Note, it may be as well to state that, according to all available information, the Note was not "dictated by Austria." I think that this Note, as well as the Pope's consistent attitude of studied impartiality, may be ascribed to the three following motives:—

THREE MAIN MOTIVES.

(1) Desire to obtain a seat at the Peace Congress, at which the question of temporal power may be reconsidered by the principal world Powers.

(2) Fear to offend the powerful German Catholics, thereby incidentally giving impetus to the German modernist school at Munich, which before the war had become restive and undisciplined.

(3) Fear lest the Austrian Empire, the greatest of the Catholic Powers, should suffer shipwreck.

I have said that the Papal Note was not "dictated by Austria," yet, as my personal intercourse with his Holiness has taught me, he has a very warm corner in his heart for the Danubian Empire. In a word, he is Austrophile. The Italians believe that the present Pope is satisfied with the solution of the Roman question which has prevailed for close on 50 years. The reverse is the case. The Pope, so far as this question is concerned, is more Jesuit than the Jesuits. In conversation he constantly refers to the need for a fresh solution of this thorny problem. Temporal as well as spiritual freedom, he believes, is absolutely necessary to the head of the Catholic Church. His desire to put an end to the calamities of the present war is also largely due to humanitarian motives. The war is so terrible and atrocious that an end of it is (he thinks) absolutely imperative. His mind is narrow, his outook that of the bureaucrat who cannot see that the safe future of the world depends upon the crushing of Prussian militarism.

THE INTERVIEW.

The Pope received me with an unusual degree of stiffness. The ebony crucifix stands upon the top of his great desk, and around the walls are old dusty tomes filled with the theology of all the ages. He spoke in French first of all—fluently, but with a pronounced Italian accent—but later we both lapsed into Italian. I quote textually from my diary:—

"Holy Father," I began, "I come to you as the member of a race which, like the Jews, has neither temple nor country. Our race is dispersed to the four corners of the invader. All these calamities have been occasioned by—by——"

The Pope: By what, my son?

Myself: By the alliance between the descendants of Luther and the followers of Mohammed.

The Pope (with a gesture of impatience): Futher, yes—but those Russians!

Myself: The Russians?

The Pope: Yes, the Russians. They are determined to get Constantinople.

Myself: But Russian occupation of Constantinople will not be absolute. The other *Entente* Powers will have certain spheres of influence there.

The Pope: You are ill-informed. I know that the *Entente* has promised Constantinople to Russia.

Myself: And if they have, Holy Father? Russian occupation of Constantinople would mean the end of this nightmare of Turkey in Europe.

The Pope (brusquely): Well, well. What do the *Entente* really want?

Myself: The programme is simple. First of all, the disarmament and annihilation of Prussian militarism.

The Pope: But the others must disarm also!

Myself: Certainly, Holy Father. But the Prussians must do so first.

ALSACE-LORRAINE AND POLAND.

The Pope: And after?

Myself: The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Pope (with a significant gesture): It is quite understood. And after?

Myself: A new Poland must arise. Austria, as we know it, must disappear. New nations will arise from its ruins. The Austrian Germans will be incorporated in the German Empire, where they will reinforce the comparatively liberal non-Prussian elements against Prussia. Of course, Belgium must be evacuated and indemnified.

The Pope (holding up his hands in astonishment): What a programme!

Myself: It is the programme such as I see it. There is no need to fear Russia.

The Pope: Russia has never been tender to Catholic interests. Look at the way they treated the Catholic priests in the diocese of Lemberg. And then the case of Archbishop Szaptyscki. It was scandalous!

Myself: The Germans shot many priests in Belgium.

The Pope: Certainly, certainly. War produces everywhere horrors.

The Pope finished the audience brusquely, and I left the Papal library.

In my diary I find a reference to another and shorter audience which I had earlier with his Holiness. The conversation turned mainly on religious subjects, but at its close the Pope said: "Perhaps you will be interested to hear that I have protested to the Emperor Francis Joseph regarding the treatment now

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

DOCTORS FOR ALLIED ARMIES

RESPONSE OF AMERICANS TO CALL.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26th.

That the United States will have an army of 5,000,000 men and that 35,000 physicians will be in the military service, approximately 28,000 in the United States service and the remaining 7,000 in the service of Great Britain and France, Dr. Franklin Martin, of Chicago, major in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and member of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defence, told the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in session here to-day. He continued:

"The first and best thing that the physicians of the nation can do for their country in this war is to offer their services to the Government. Twenty-seven thousand doctors are needed for the army now. Eighteen thousand have been offered commissions and to date 11,156 have accepted commissions.

"Three hundred and eighty-two have been commissioned majors, 1,667 captains and 9,107 lieutenants. Seven thousand physicians are needed for each 1,000,000 soldiers. There are now 1,500,000 men in the field and under training. For these men 10,500 doctors are needed. Five hundred thousand more men will be in cantonments in a short time and 3,500 additional doctors will be needed for them.

"We are ahead of the game now, and we hope to have 14,000 doctors commissioned before 2,000,000 men are in the camps. Three million men in the field require 21,000 doctors and between 6,000 and 7,000 more physicians will be necessary for service in the armies of France and Great Britain, where their work is sorely needed. In fact, France and England to-day need doctors in their armies more than anything else.

"Pennsylvania has given proportionately more doctors to the colours than any other state in the Union."

PAN-GERMANS HATE CHRISTIANITY.

A HOME-MADE ATHEISM FOR THE PEOPLE.

Writing in the *Suddentsche Konservative Korrespondenz* of Karlsruhe, of which he is publisher and editor in chief, Adam Röder, the well-known German publicist, voices the opinion that the ultimate object of the propaganda carried on by the Pan-Germans is the wiping out of Christianity in Germany and the establishing of a peculiar, made-in-Germany religion. After accusing the Pan-German annexationists of bitter hatred of "Semitic Christianity" and quoted liberally from their writings to prove his contention, Herr Röder arrives at the following conclusion:

"The Pan-German view of the world is consciously aimed at the rooting out of the Christian religion and the system of ethics derived from it. A German religion is to arise, linked to the belief in Wodan of our ancestors, which in turn, is to be so 'refined' by the results of the modern theory of races and the teachings of the Darwinian theory of evolution that what remains will be Atheism, framed in high-sounding phrases. The German people, as the noblest and most favoured of all races, as the highest manifestation of humanity, will have become its own god.

"Christianity will be done away with according to the ideas of Nietzsche as the great weakening and enervating influence. The only great person is he who has power and uses it. Sin, redemption, repentance, the greatest and most profound things that human thought tries to fathom, do not exist for this company of heartless bullies, whose members, with monocles in their left eyes and rattling sabres in their right hands, challenge the world in order to place the German heel upon its neck in ancient Roman fashion."

"HEATHER DAY" CONCERT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The following is the programme to be given at the Victoria Theatre, to-night, in aid of "Heather Day" Fund:—

Overture, "Empireland," Orchestra; opening chorus, Magpies; song, "Fourpence-ha'p'ny change," Townsend; song, "Till the sands of the desert grow cold," Yeardsley; song, "Ipswich," Pickering; dance, Selected, Mlle. Sterlicg; bagpipes, "Hieland Laddie" (March) and "Marquis o' Huntley" (Strathspey), Piper McEwen and Piper McGregor; monologue, "The face on the bar-room floor," Simpson; song, "Pudden," Marchesi; song, "Mélisande in the wood," Adams; song, "Matrimonial Agency," Charters; song, "When you come home," White; song, "The experiences of a tack," McGregor; "A Bundle of Surprises," Gordon Cook, assisted by George Razavet; ensemble, "Come back," Magpies; Selection, "L'Amour qui rit," Orchestra; ensemble, "Every day topics," Magpies; song, "As soon as they heard my voice," McGregor; song, "A Paradise for two," Adams; song, "There's a good time coming," Charters; song, "Because," White; comedy song, Selected, Jack Straw, from the "Bing Boys; bagpipes, "70th's Farewell to Gib" and "Because he was a Bonnie Lad," Piper McEwen and Piper McGregor; song, "Meatless day," Marchesi; song, "My heart is calling you," Yeardsley; song, Townsend; duet, "We go like this," Charters and McGregor; song, "Just a few Fusiliers," Pickering; and ensemble "Bon nuit," Magpies. God Save the King.

being meted out to leaders of the subject races in the Dual Monarchy. I have told Francis Joseph, through my Nuncio at Vienna, that by putting an end to this harsh treatment he has a chance of dissipating in Europe the reputation of 'Bloody Sovereign,' which he unfortunately now has. I hope this protest will suffice."

This protest had the desired effect, and towards the close of his reign Francis Joseph's conduct towards the Bohemians, Servians, Croats, and Slavs sensibly softened.—*Daily News.*

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 25th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is stated that General Luk Wing-ting has proposed to the Tuchun, Mok Wing-son, the appointment of Wu Hon-man as Civil Governor. The present Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has agreed to this and resigned, and the order will shortly be issued.

RECRUITING TO CEASE.

Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen, owing to the objections raised, has given orders for the recruiting of the People's armies from various places to cease, except those to attack Swatow.

THE EX-TUCHUN.

The ex-Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, visited General Luk Wing-ting in Wuchow the other day. It is said that General Luk requested him to lead the 2nd army to Hunan, and promised that when the Hunan affair has been settled he should be appointed Tuchun of Kwong-si.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL LUK.

The President has wired to General Luk Wing-ting requesting him to send representatives to Peking to consult with those who will be sent from various provinces to mediate between the South and North. General Luk is reported to have replied that unless the former Senate is convoked, he and other leaders of the South-West will not send anybody to the meetings.

FUNERAL OF SUN YAT-SEN'S NEPHEW.

Sun Chan-hing, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's nephew, who was killed the other day, was buried with military honours in the Public Park, Whampoa, yesterday. The funeral was attended by various military leaders and all the representatives of the Navy, including the Admiral and the Commanders. All the gunboats and various official departments flew flags at half-mast.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A HAWKER'S MISTAKE.

A Chinese hawker was fined $1 for carrying his licence-board in his hand instead of hanging it round his waist.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.

Two Chinese were charged with attempting to break into a house in Des Vœux Road with intent to commit a felony.

Inspector Sullivan said that the principal tenant of the house was aroused by hearing a noise outside the door, and, on going out, found the two defendants. One of them dropped a chisel he was carrying. It was evidently the defendants' intention to remove some electric fittings.

The case was adjourned.

A BAD EXAMPLE.

An Indian constable, belonging to the Naval Yard Police, was charged with disorderly conduct and with attempting to annoy three Chinese ladies in Wellington Street.

Inspector Gordon said that defendant made three deliberate attempts to annoy the ladies. He warned him to desist from such unseemly behaviour, and as defendant persisted, witness had no alternative but to arrest him.

Mr. Dyer Ball characterised defendant's conduct as disgraceful, and fined him $25, with the alternative of seven day's hard labour.

OPIUM AND DICE.

A Chinese junk coolie was charged with being in possession of 30 taels of opium.

A lukong stated that he saw the defendant near the Wing Lok Wharf with a bag in his hand containing a tin of opium. Witness found another tin of opium concealed in defendant's clothing. Defendant said another man gave him the bag to carry, and he did not know what the contents were. The tin found on his person contained dice which he was taking to the *joki* of the junk. The police had replaced it with a tin containing opium.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the defendant till to-day in order to obtain the evidence of the *joki*.

SAIGON RACE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated November 10th, state:—

Our market is firmer owing to the unfavourable weather we have had for a fortnight. So far there is no serious complaint, but we hope that the hot and cold weather will change soon for the benefit of the next crop.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 31st of October is 1,031,719 tons against 1,050,839 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong dollars 3.23 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for November-December shipment.

SHIP'S DELAYED DEPARTURE

CHIEF OFFICER CHARGED.

The Chief Officer of a ship on Government requisition was charged with being absent from his ship without leave, on November 22nd, at the Marine Court.

Mr. Longinotto, who prosecuted, said that the case was a particularly serious one, owing to the fact of the war. The ship was due to sail on the afternoon of the 22nd, but when the Captain went to the Chief Officer's room he found him very drunk. The Captain asked for the keys of the chart room, but defendant refused to give them. He was so drunk that he did not recognise the Captain. The same evening at six o'clock the defendant packed up his things and went ashore without permission.

A Government official said the ship left practically twenty-five hours late. In reply to Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for the defence, witness said he went aboard on the 22nd, in the morning, when he saw the defendant, who was certainly then sober.

Mr. Longinotto then read the Captain's log, which stated that the vessel was not ready for sea at the stated time. He sent for the Chief Officer, who refused to come, and then he went to his room, where he found him lying drunk and unable to reply. He called the Chief Engineer to witness that he had called the defendant. To give him another chance he again called defendant, who then became very aggressive. The Captain refused to leave the harbour until the ship was in a fit state, as everything, including the deck cargo, was lying loose.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the Captain had told the Chief Officer that it was not his intention to leave until the 23rd, although he had orders to sail on the 22nd. After tiffin, the defendant lay down for a sleep and he was rudely awakened by the Captain, who wanted the keys of the chart room. The men had only been together a short time and the defendant did not recognise the captain at first and refused to give him the keys. Later, when he found out his mistake, he apologised. Words ensued in the Captain's cabin and the defendant was told that he could go. It was not a case of being away without leave, for he had been ordered off the ship.

Defendant said that he had only been on the ship for eight days, but had been in Government service since the war in the North Sea and at Salonika. The Captain told him that he would be sailing on November 23rd, although he had orders to sail on the 22nd. On the day of the alleged occurrence, he lay down to rest after tiffin and was awakened roughly by somebody shaking him, and asking him for the key of the chart room. He did not know it was the master and refused, but later, thinking it might have been the master, he went out and apologised. In the master's room high words passed, and he was told to clear out and that he would be paid off in the morning. He was not drunk and had had no drink all day. He went to the Astor House and the following morning he was paid off and signed off. He had witnesses to prove that he was sober when he arrived at the Astor House.

Questioned by Mr. Longinotto, defendant said that he had hardly seen the Captain before and did not recognise him when he called for the chart-room keys. The master was often under the influence of drink and was half mad. It was the Captain who sacked him; he did not tell the Captain he was going.

Mr. German, an assistant at the Astor House Hotel, deposed that when the defendant came to engage a room he was quite sober.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that it had been stated in evidence that the defendant was sober at 10.30 in the morning and in the evening, and it was improbable that he would be drunk in the afternoon.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the defendant's story of being told to go by the Captain on the eve of departure was ridiculous. It was more probable that the defendant had said he would pack up and clear out.

Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., said he wished time to consider the evidence and would deliver judgment to-day.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

"HEATHER DAY" PATROLS.

Surgeon Inspector Thomas will detail Ambulance Patrols for duty at the Fair from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. on November 30th and December 1st. Ambulance Patrols detailed for period Monday, November 26th, to Monday, November 3rd (both dates inclusive), will not report for ordinary duties.

Patrols warned for duty respectively by O.C. No. 1 Platoon and No. 2 Company will not attend Company Parades of these units ordered for week commencing November 26th.

STAFF.

A meeting of all members of the Staff is called for Monday, November 26th, at Headquarters Club at 5.35 p.m.

PARADES CENTRAL STATION 5.30 P.M.

Monday, November 26th:—All recruits.
Tuesday, November 27th:—Whole of No. 1 Co. under Chief Inspector Lammert.
Wednesday, November 28th:—No. 3 Co. under Inspector Un. Also Ambulance Platoon.
Thursday, November 29th:—No. 2 Co. under own Commanders. Also all recruits.

F. C. JESKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

November 24th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE FROM THE PEAK DISTRICT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In going through your issue of even date, my attention was drawn to the correspondence of "S.L." re the exclusion of Asiatics from residence in the Peak District, for reasons best known to himself and supposed to be known only to Europeans.

I, for one, do not see any reason why law-abiding Asiatics, especially British subjects, should be barred from residing in the aristocratic suburbs of Victoria City, so long as they can conduct themselves properly.

It is really surprising to note the poor show of gratitude exhibited by "S.L." and people of his type in the face of such striking evidences of sacrifices by Asiatics as a whole.

What about the hundreds and thousands of Asiatics, giving their money and even their blood to uphold the ideal that the British Empire stands for—Justice, Freedom and equality of treatment, irrespective of race or creed?

Is "S.L.'s" suggestion the kind of freedom, justice and equality of treatment we are to expect?

I would like to know what great racial difference between a European and an Asiatic exists as to prevent "S.L." from even so much as living in close proximity to an Asiatic.

If this is such an obnoxious thing for him I would suggest that it is high time for "S.L." to pack off from Hongkong (where Asiatics predominate) by the first available boat and help to bring the War to an early and victorious conclusion, as well as learn for himself what the British Empire and the Allies are doing in the cause of freedom and justice.—I am, sir, Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1917.

HOW A GALLANT ENGLISHMAN MET HIS DEATH.

SQUADRON-COMMANDER VERNON, R.N.A.S.

The Commanding Officer of the late Squadron-Commander J. C. Vernon, R.N.A.S., has furnished the following account of the way in which the deceased officer met his end, showing that he died like the gallant Englishman he was:—

"Squadron Comdr. Vernon, R.N.A.S., was killed during the night of the 14th and 15th September, 1917, when leading his men in a very gallant attempt to save one of his machines which had been forced to descend in the 'No Man's Land,' which was flooded.

"The machine was in an open sheet of water about 80 yards across, and, after working for an hour and a half, the machine was moved some 30 yards, when the Germans opened fire with a machine-gun on the working party, and Squadron-Commander Vernon was hit in the head by two bullets, and did not regain consciousness from that moment till he died painlessly, two hours afterwards.

"He did most wonderful work in the short time that he had the Squadron, being one of those men who led by his personal example.

"He was universally popular with both officers and men.

"I have lost not only a very gallant officer and gentleman, but one of my greatest friends. He lived and died the death of the thorough sportsman that he was; it was the end he would have chosen for himself.

"We have buried him to-day with full military honours. The service was public, and attended by representatives of the French Army, and, of course, our Navy and the R.F.C."

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb reports that during the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party has packed the following in three cases and sent them to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay for use in Mesopotamia:—99 shirts, 10 dressing gowns, 85 pairs of pyjamas, 83 bed-jackets, 14 doz. milk-covers, 2 surgeon's coats, 6 eye bandages, 8 tray-cloths, 9 reversible jackets, 20 shrouds, 30 pairs of slippers, 93 vests, 20 small pillows, 17 scrubbers, 12 covers, 2 operation stockings, 12 doz. packs of cards, 14 night shirts, and 3 pairs of bed-boots.

The Mosquito Net department has grown so large that it has been decided to give it a special work day—Friday. Next Friday is the 30th, and we hope the Colony will be pleasantly and profitably engaged on the Parade Ground, but, after that, anyone who would like to cut out, or make, mosquito nets will find plenty of work at the City Hall every Friday afternoon.

Thursday afternoons are given up to making shrouds. A very steady and regular work-party meets on that day, finishing from 12 to 15 shrouds every week. We would like to have a similar party on Fridays for the nets.

Two letters have been received from the Assistant Commissioner at Amarah in Mesopotamia, thanking the Work Party for five cases of Hospital Comforts received.

The following is an extract from a letter acknowledging the receipt of socks, mufflers, and caps given to the troops leaving Hongkong:—"Allow me to thank you and the many other ladies concerned for the splendid gift to our draft. It is appreciated by us just as much as by the men, who will be greatly pleased with such useful articles."

SPORT.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON v. THE UNIVERSITY.

This league fixture was played on Saturday at King's Park, Kowloon, and won by the University by five wickets and 20 runs. Kowloon were without the assistance of Cobb and Stalker and the University without Brayshay. Kowloon were dismissed for 132 runs, G. E. Marley taking 6 wickets for 72 runs. The University replied with 152 for the loss of only five wickets. For this, A. H. Rumjahn (72), was mainly responsible. He played a forceful game, hitting with refreshing vigour all round the wicket, and received a fitting ovation on his return to the pavilion. The home team's bowling was weak, and never looked like getting the visitors out. Two of the wickets which fell were rather luckily run out. Scores:—

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Maj. Robertson, c and b Redmond	6
A. A. Claxton, b Redmond	33
R. E. Lindsell, b Marley	5
J. P. Robinson, c and b Marley	5
Lt. McConnell, b Marley	9
K. R. Macaskill, c Hall, b Redmond	25
L. J. Blackburn, b Marley	22
W. T. Elson, l.b.w., b Redmond	7
L. E. S. Hodge, b Marley	13
H. Overy, c and b Marley	0
R. Pestonji, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	132

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. E. Marley	16.2	0	72	6
F. A. Redmond	16	3	54	4

UNIVERSITY.

A. H. Rumjahn, b Overy	72
W. Gittins, b Pestonji	7
W. Hall, run out	2
J. D. Wright, run out	5
F. A. Redmond, not out	33
G. E. Marley, l.b.w., Claxton	29
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wickets)	152

V. Atienza, D. K. Samy, J. M. Jack, J. C. Thivy, and G. Hall did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Pestonji	9	0	44	1
K. R. Macaskill	4	0	35	0
A. A. Claxton	8.4	0	44	1
H. Overy	4	0	25	1

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.E.

This match was played on the Civil Service Ground and ended in a draw, time saving the visitors, who were very lucky to take away a point. Lamble and Bradbury made the best scores for the home side, who were all dismissed for 143. The Sappers gave a fine exhibition of fielding, and one catch by Lucas which dismissed Bird is well worthy of mention. It was a hard pull to leg and seemed to be going right into the road. Lucas had to run for it and just reached it with his left hand. For his smart and plucky achievement he received a well-merited ovation. Waller and Lucas for the visitors saved the match by refusing to take any risks, and when time was called there were only 8 wickets down.

Hamilton bowled well, dismissing 5 wickets for 27 runs. The home side have themselves to blame for not winning, as three easy catches were dropped—two in the slips and one return to the bowler.

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. Dixon, b Reakes	15
D. M. Goodall, l.b.w., b Cripwell	4
R. C. Witchell, b Reakes	19
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b Adams	33
P. T. Lamble, b Cripwell	37
E. W. Hamilton, c Reakes, b Cripwell	9
R. E. O. Bird, c Lucas, b Cripwell	0
C. Severn, c Adams, b Reakes	1
W. H. Edmonds, c Adams, b Cripwell	2
G. C. Fletcher, not out	3
E. J. Ling, l.b.w., b Reakes	7
Extras	13
Total	143

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cripwell	9	2	27	5
White	9	1	30	0
Reakes	9	2	28	4
Adams	8	1	27	1
Townsend	3	0	18	0

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sgt. McGregor, b Hamilton	17
Spr. Gordon, l.b.w., b Hamilton	2
Corp. Adams, b Hamilton	9
Spr. Waller, c Hamilton, b Severn	26
Lt. Wahl, b Hamilton	2
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, c Bird, b Hamilton	2
L.C. Lucas, b Severn	16
S.S. Cripwell, b Ling	1
Spr. Millard, not out	1
S.S. White, not out	5
Extras	13
Total (for 8 wickets)	94

Sapr. Townsend did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	12	2	27	5
Bird	7	1	25	0
Witchell	4	1	12	0
Severn	5	1	12	2
Ling	3	2	5	1

CRAIGENGOWER v. NAVY.

This match was played on Craigengower's ground and resulted in a win for the home team by 5 wickets. The Navy batted first, and Graham, bowling in fine form, got Commander Gibson out for a single. The only member of the visitors' side who put up anything like a show with the bat was the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, who was last men out, having gone right through the innings for 47. Graham's analysis of 6 wickets for just under 8 runs was a very fine performance against the strongest side the Navy have fielded in this year's competition.

Craigengower forced the pace, and Abbas and Graham gave a pretty exhibition of hitting. In one over from Smith, Abbas made 18 runs—4 fours and a 2. Graham hit 8 fours and one 5 in a not-out innings of 52. Carey, fielding at mid-on for the Navy, made two splendid one-hand catches. Both came to him hard and low down, and there would have been every excuse for missing them. Scores:—

NAVY.

Com. Gibson, b Graham	1
Sig. Hack, b Graham	19
Rev. Hastings, b Graham	47
Surg. Smith, b Graham	4
Lieut. Carey, b Abbas	0
A. P. Robinson, b Graham	1
A. P. Wild, b Abbas	0
Surgeon Wylie, b Graham	11
A. B. Henley, run out	5
Writer Staley, b Grimmett	8
Pte. Monarty, not out	5
Extras	3
Total	104

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	15	2	46	6
Grimmett	9	0	27	1
Abbas	6	0	28	2

CRAIGENGOWER.

J. D. Noria, c Carey, b Gibson	3
H. Abbas, c Monarty, b Hastings	49
W. Graham, not out	52
T. Thompson, c Carey, b Smith	1
W. Grimmett, b Hastings	0
R. Bnsa, b Henley	10
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wickets)	117

F. Rapp, L. H. Rose, F. Thompson, T. Ford, and F. Schnepel did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hastings	10	1	31	2
Gibson	5	0	30	1
Smith	3	0	35	1
Hack	3	0	16	0
Henley	1	0	3	1

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

On account of the Defence Corps Camp, the Club match v. the C.R.C. was postponed, and only three games were played on Saturday.

The University without Brayshay defeated a weakened Kowloon side by 6 wickets, thanks to a good innings of 72 by A. H. Rumjahn, who was top scorer of the day. The home side missed Cobb badly, and none of their bowlers could make any impression on the University batting. Craigengower beat the Navy rather easily by 5 wickets. The credit for this is almost entirely due to Graham, who took 6 wickets for 46 runs and scored a half century. Craigengower are slowly creeping up the table and are a side to be reckoned with. Civil Service were again very unfortunate to draw. Another 10 minutes or a more judicious use of the really good bowling which the side possesses would probably have given them the 3 points. Lamble batted well for 37 and Hamilton had the best bowling average of the day with 5 wickets for 27 runs. Bird and Witchell both bowled well, but were very unfortunate. Bird had two catches dropped in the slips which probably made all the difference between a win and a draw. The fielding of the R.E. team was one of the features of the match. They are a good combination and will upset some of the leaders before the season is out.

	P.	W	L.	D.	Pts.
Civil Service	7	3	0	4	13
Hongkong	6	4	1	1	13
Kowloon	7	3	2	2	11
University	6	3	2	1	10
Craigengower	5	3	2	0	9
C.R.C.	4	2	1	1	7
R.E.	7	2	4	1	7
R.G.A.	5	1	4	0	3
Navy	4	1	3	0	3
Middlesex	5	1	4	0	3

GOLF.

A NEW RECORD AT SHANGHAI.

Playing against Mr. C. W. Porter in the second round of the championship, Captain E. I. M. Barrett was six down at lunch-time. In the afternoon he converted this into one up by a round of 73, a new record for the course, all holed out. Hogey at Kiangwan is 77.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NAVY, 3; H.K.F.C., 1.

This league match was played on the Club Ground on Saturday before a large crowd of spectators for the benefit of the "Heather Day" fund. The Club had out the strongest team they have fielded this season, and the Navy, also, was practically at full strength. The game was a good one, but was marred by three penalties, which though not serious infringements were all sufficiently obvious to prevent the referee ignoring them.

Rather a late start was made, and even then the sailors were two men short, the absentees not arriving until after play had been in progress several minutes. The Club faced a strong sun. For a time mid-field play was the order, until some smart work by Hutchinson eventually allowed the Navy to get away. Newcombe, however, spoiled the effort by kicking over. The Club forwards were not at all good; when near their opponents' goal, Stalker, McTavish and Chassels all kicking yards over the bar at intervals. The first goal was the indirect result of a free kick awarded the Navy just outside the Club goal area. Coaker took the kick, and, following a scuffle around the goal, this player put in a beautiful ground shot which hit the upright. Byrne then secured, and opened the account for the Navy. The Club next took up the running, and Chassels forced a corner. This was well placed by Wood, but was eventually cleared. Away dashed the Navy again, but the ball went behind. Chassels put in a good shot which was saved, and Stewart gained applause for a hefty kick that averted danger. Stalker must have had a miserable afternoon, for so well was he watched by Cornish that the two were rarely a yard apart, and, try as he would, the Club player could not shake off the smiling half-back.

After the interval, the Club started strongly but were unable to find the net. Stalker, possibly with a view to escaping the attentions of Cornish, changed to centre forward, but the Navy man was promptly transferred to centre-half, and continued his shadowing. The Navy got going again after a while, and a fine run by Hutchinson gave Bryne a difficult chance, which he put into the side of the net, many thinking a goal had been scored. Llewelyn then tested Goldenberg, but the latter was equal to the occasion. Then came the first penalty. It was impossible in the stand to see what it was given for, and even some of the players were unaware of what had occurred. Some of the Club team became rather excited, but were called to order in a business-like way by McCubbin, who gave an example of the proper spirit in which to take a referee's decision, right or wrong. Coaker took the kick and scored. The Club were then two goals down, but shortly afterwards they were awarded a penalty, Stalker putting the ball into the corner of the goal, just out of Crocker's reach. The final goal came from another penalty shortly before the final whistle sounded, Coaker just getting the ball under the bar. All the Navy men played well, and deserved their victory. For the Club, McCubbin was prominent at back, and Rodger at half-back, where he had to look after, perhaps, the best outside right in the Colony. Teams:—

Navy:—Crocker; Coaker and Black; Cornish, Smith and Biggs; Hutchinson, Llewelyn, Byrne, Newcombe and Cape.

Club:—Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Wood, Goldenberg, Chassels, McTavish and Stalker.

Referee: Mr. Dickenson.

DIVISION II.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 2; 98TH CO. R.G.A., 0.

A very large crowd, mostly supporters of the Chinese team, watched this match on the Navy ground on Saturday, and they had the satisfaction of seeing their team emerge victorious. In the first half the Athletic scored two goals, the R.G.A. failing to reply. In the second half, Taylor, for the gunners, put in a fine shot, which deserved to score, and, following this, there was great excitement for a few minutes around the Athletic goal before Jones eventually put behind. The Chinese frequently broke away, and a goal appeared certain on several occasions, but the shooting was rather wild. On one occasion, the Chinese inside left beat everyone for pace and got clean away, but Griffiths ran out and robbed him before he was able to shoot. Watson and Jones tried shots for the Artillerymen, but without success.

Referee: Mr. Pugh.

The match between St. Joseph's College and Kowloon was postponed.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Police Reserve and the Navy met in this tournament on Friday evening, the former gaining a considerable advantage on the evening's play. Scores:—

P.C. Guimaraes	250	P.O. Lister	177
C.S.M. Rosario	250	Fleet Paymaster Sarratt	150
Total	500	Total	327

INTIMATIONS

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& COMPANY,

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

NEW WINTER STOCKS

NOW SHOWING.

JAEGER'S KNITTED JACKETS & WAISTCOATS

SILK AND WOOL

MOTOR SCARVES

READY TO WEAR

OVERCOATS

ALL WEIGHTS IN

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

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18

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Soap, Shampoo,

Shaving Stick, Face Cream,

Toilet Powder, Talcum Powder.

(1188

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW

SHOES.

THE FAMOUS

URCHERT

SHOES.

UNIQUE FOOTWEAR.

(1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HEATHER DAY.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES ASSISTING in the Sale of BADGES, COLLECTING, etc., are requested to call at the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, 27th inst., between the hours of 5 and 6 P.M. to receive their Boards, Tins and Baskets, etc. [1312

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as SURGEON on Board a Steamer sailing for Singapore, etc.

Apply—
"M. D.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1313

TO LET.

ON MONTHLY TENANCY.

GODOWN, HOUSE, &c., situated on M.L. I, Shaukiwan, known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

Apply to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. [1314

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GROTIUS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th Dec., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1917. [1315

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 30th Nov., 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 30th Nov., 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1917. [20

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1917. [1301

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 28th Nov., at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1917. [1306

INTIMATIONS

HEATHER DAY FUND

GRAND CONCERT
at
VICTORIA THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY),
NOV. 26TH, AT 9.15 P.M.
Under the Auspices of
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NET PROCEEDS IN AID OF HEATHER DAY FUND.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

Book early at ANDERSON MUSIC COMPANY.

Prices: $3, $2 and $1.

[1309

LOST.

ON the 22nd instant, on Barker Road, a LADY'S WORK BAG containing Fancy Work, Scissors and Thimble. Will finder kindly return to—
MRS. SKELTON,
149, Barker Road, Peak. [1308

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(RENTE PERPÉTUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16TH, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road. [1290

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

wher full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1282

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to—
P.O. Box 250,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1305

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1917. [1307

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 26th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No.	Plan No.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
				N.	E.	S.	W.		$	$
				feet	feet	feet	feet			
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1356	South of and adjoining the New Kowloon Road, Kowloon.		99' 7"	124' 6"	69' 5	92' 11"	8,507	98	8,507

[1298

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES," will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of $50 as a pledge of the *bonâ fides* of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuse to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lots No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Tsat Tsz Mui No. 2	12·02	$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73·90	3,200
Hok Un No. 6	8·44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6·70	700
Do. No. 8.	4·60	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1·24	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4·65	1,000
Yaumati No. 11.	2·98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2·00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20, & 25.	10·12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21, & 22.	3·90	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30.	24·56	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-15.	16·53	60
Leymun Nos. 1-25.	26·44	2,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12.	4·29	12,00

[1310

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Canhaught Road Central. [1300

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [1273

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

GODOWN D. 8, Duddell Street.
No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
ONE Ggodown in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
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2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings

INTIMATION

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"
Howley,
Blackwater,
Hants

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt ——, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tabloids excellent for stopping Cold."

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[12

BIRTH.

CLARK.—On the 25th November, at 7, Tregunter Mansions, to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. CLARK, a daughter. [1316

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press,

HONGKONG, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

THE WAR AND THE FUTURE OF SHIPPING.

SIXTY years ago the American ships engaged in trade with China numbered about the same as the British, but since those days the tonnage of American-owned vessels has very much decreased. The causes of the decline are well-known, and, interesting as a general survey of them may be, it is of more importance to attempt to discover the forces which are at work to-day and how they will influence the future of shipping in this part of the world. For some time there has been a steady and a determined agitation in America for a bigger mercantile marine. Twenty years ago a Merchant Marine League was formed with the object of advocating a revival of American shipping. Steady as was the progress made by the League—and the increase of its influence in Congress bore witness to this—the subject would not have come right to the forefront of American politics but for the almost simultaneous opening of the Panama Canal and the outbreak of the world-war. The measure providing for the appointment of the Federal Shipping Board was passed last year, and since the entry of America into the war the chief efforts of the country have been concentrated upon transport problems. Not only is there a fixed determination in the United States to turn out as many ships as is humanly possible to take part in the great struggle, but there is a feeling of great confidence in the permanency of the revival of American shipping. This is proved by the fact that large amounts of new capital are being invested in ships and in shipbuilding yards. We have not the latest figures, but it was authoritatively stated, three or four months ago, that since the commencement of the war, thirty-seven million pounds sterling of new capital had been subscribed for shipping enterprises in the Republic. The Federal Shipping Board, referred to above, has been authorised to raise capital stock up to thirty millions of pounds in order to acquire and operate ships, and proposals have been made greatly to increase that figure. Vast sums have been invested, also, in private shipyards.

It is an interesting question whether the American shipbuilding industry will continue to make progress when the war is ended. The answer depends in large measure upon the attitude of the American Government. Will Congress agree to such assistance, by means of subsidies and legislation, as will make it profitable for ships to be built in the United States? The cost of shipbuilding to-day is, of course, abnormal, and we must go back to the pre-war era in order to make any comparison of real values. In 1913 a tramp steamer which cost £66,000 pounds in England would have cost £138,000 in the United States, and the expense of running the vessel was estimated at £100 a month less under the Red Ensign than under the Stars and Stripes. Since then, however, the cost of labour and materials in the United Kingdom has advanced, and it has been predicted that when the war is over there will be very little difference between the costs in the two countries. As it has been stated that in 1913 only eight per cent. of the external commerce of the United States was carried in American bottoms, it will be seen that if, as is most probable, the war has the effect of arousing a strong national sentiment in the United States, the outlook for the shipping industry of that country is hopeful.

One of the reasons for the decline in American shipbuilding after the 'fifties was that iron and steel were substituted for wood. This reason seems strange when we reflect that the United States produce more iron and steel than Great Britain and Germany together. The difficulty is that the iron-ore has been deposited a long way from the coal-fields, and the steelworks are a great distance from the sea. The chief cause of the decline of American shipping, however, was that the internal development of the country absorbed the energies and the capital of the citizens. The opening up of the Western States, the exploitation of the minerals in those States, and the great demand for machinery for agricultural and other purposes, absorbed the attention of American financiers. The people interested in agriculture successfully opposed the shipping subsidies, and in 1892 these were withdrawn. To some extent that accounts for the fact that just before the war the total tonnage of the British mercantile marine was fifteen times that of the American. The close of the war, however, will see a very different statement of the tonnage owned by various countries. Both America and Japan will be in a much stronger position than formerly. The inflation of prices in Great Britain will have the effect of increasing the cost of construction, and there may be but little difference in the price of a ship built on the Tyne or the Clyde and one built abroad. The question of bounties, or subsidies, is bound to arise. The State has assumed control of so many important industries, including shipping, that it is difficult to forecast what the exact relation of the State to them will be when peace is restored. It can hardly be the same as in the old days of *laissez faire*. Fortunately, there are no reasons for being pessimistic about the future of British shipping. Our greatest rivals just before the war were the Germans. It is, perhaps, too much to say that for a number of years after peace is signed the British Empire and our great Allies will boycott German shipping, but it is no exaggeration to say that there will be some sort of reciprocity between those who have been fighting side by side for freedom. Great Britain has one remarkable advantage over almost every other country in the matter of shipbuilding. Her coal and iron supplies, her steel works, and her shipbuilding yards are all very close together. Moreover, her shipbuilders and engineers are men of long and varied experience and great traditions. There is, too, a national characteristic—due, no doubt, to our ancestry and our insular position—which makes Britons take kindly to a seafaring life. While it may be necessary, in the interests of Empire trade and development, to have subsidies or some other form of State aid, we have every confidence that the initative and enterprise of those engaged in the shipping industry will maintain the British mercantile marine in its premier position.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Hay have left for the North.

Reading matter for the troops has been sent to us by Mrs. Joseph Gould.

Dr. S. S. Strachan has been appointed a member of the Medical Board for three years.

The name of Mr. C. R. M. Young has been added to the list of authorised architects in the Colony.

We are informed that the car which knocked down a girl a day or two ago belongs to the Dragon Garage, and not to the Exile Garage, as stated.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Police Magistrates' Department has been exempted from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, on Saturdays, the 8th and 15th December.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of $30 to the funds of the hospitals from the Old Clothes Dealers' Guild.

The first of a series of informal recitals by Mr. Denman Fuller takes place to-day at 5.30 p.m. at the Helena May Institute. All are cordially invited. A collection will be made on behalf of the Prisoners-of-War Fund. The programme will include a number of comparatively unknown but interesting pieces by modern composers, in addition to examples by the great masters.

THE PEAK RESERVATION.

OPPOSED BY THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a largely attended meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chan Kai-ming, on Friday afternoon, the following resolution was carried unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Ho Wing, seconded by Mr. Yung Tse-ming:—

"That this meeting hereby respectfully requests its representatives on the Legislative Council to oppose the contemplated Bill for the complete exclusion of Chinese from the Peak reservation."

HONGKONG WEDDING.

DR. OZORIO AND MISS CAMILA CASTRO.

The wedding of Dr. Filomeno Mariz de Graca Ozorio, a member of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, and Miss Camila Maria Castro, elder daughter of Mr. Carlos Maria Castro, took place on Saturday afternoon at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

The bride, who is a well-known local singer, was given away by her father, and was charmingly attired in a dress of *white glacé silk*, trimmed with silver lace, silver net and beads. Her bridesmaids—Miss Vera Danenberg and Miss Celeste Castro—wore dresses of white *crepe de Chine*, and pink and blue Georgette crêpe hats.

The bridegroom was supported by Mr. J. M. Graca Ozorio (brother) and Mr. B. M. Castro.

The Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni conducted the wedding ceremony in the presence of a large congregation.

The reception was held at "Harpsville," 9, Garden Road, the residence of Mr. F. M. Graca, uncle of the bridegroom.

The bride was the recipient of numerous good wishes, and the bridegroom was overwhelmed with congratulations. They received over three hundred wedding presents, testifying to the popularity amongst their large circle of friends and relatives. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a pair of diamond earrings, while the bride presented the bridegroom with a gold fob-drain.

Later in the day Dr. and Mrs. Ozorio left for their honeymoon, which is to be spent at Macao and on the West Rir. The bride's going-away dress was of ne silk taffeta, with Georgette crêpe sleeves and collar.

THE WAR.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN WEST.

LATEST OPERATIONS DEVELOPING SATISFACTORILY.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AMERICA AND RUSSIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

FIERCE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was fierce fighting in the neighbourhood of the Bourlon Wood, the enemy making several determined attempts with fresh troops to regain possession of the high ground.

A strong attack in the morning compelled us to give ground slightly in this area.

We counter-attacked later and established our former line.

We improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Banteux, capturing several prisoners.

Hostile artillery is active at Passchendaele.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER PROGRESS ALONG HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, November 24th

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully conducted operations yesterday to the west of Cambrai, after severe fighting, in which the enemy offered stubborn resistance.

We stormed the important and dominating high ground about Bourlon Wood.

To the east of the Bourlon Wood some progress was made, and to the east of Fontaine-Notre-Dame.

To the west of Bourlon Wood we made further progress along the Hindenburg Line, astride the Canal du Nord, in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres.

Further west, between Moeuvres and Queant, the London Scottish captured an important spur giving observation over the Hindenburg Line to the north and west.

In the neighbourhood of Bullecourt we gained further ground at night-time, capturing a strong point with guns and prisoners.

The number of prisoners captured yesterday has not yet been ascertained.

Since the 20th inst. we have captured over 100 guns, including several heavies up to eight-inch.

BRITISH OPERATIONS DEVELOPING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, November 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations were continued to-day against the enemy's positions westward of Cambrai, and latest reports show that they are developing satisfactorily.

Hostile artillery was very active in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

BRITISH CAPTURES ON THE SOMME.

LONDON, November 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured over a hundred guns on the Somme since November 20th.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official report states:—There were great waves of fire between the railways from Boesinghe to Staden and from Ypres to Roulers.

A strong English attack at Inchoy collapsed.

We stubbornly defended Moeuvres against many assaults.

The English thrusts against Bourlon, Fontaine and La Folie, with a wave of Tanks in close formation, broke down.

Our counter-thrust ejected the enemy from Bourlon and the Bourlon Wood.

We shot to pieces thirty Tanks before Fontaine.

Our artillery prevented night-attacks against Rumilly and south-westward of Masnieres.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR MOEUVRES.

LONDON, November 24th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The hardest fighting is proceeding on the left front of our advance in the region of Moeuvres, Bourlon Wood and Fontaine, where the Germans hurried up large quantities of new troops and guns.

Despite all the enemy's attempts to hold us, we have continued to push forward.

With their new troops the Germans have flung several heavy counter-attacks against us, of which three in the Fontaine and Bourlon Wood area were pushed with great determination, but all were broken up. As each attack receded we crept on again, the infantry and Tanks together, and by degrees we ate our way into the great wood and up the slopes on which it stands.

By early afternoon yesterday we had penetrated well into the middle of the wood, and with continual hand-to-hand skirmishing in the wood, in which the Tanks rendered notable assistance, we continued pushing through, until by the evening some of our men had gone clear through it.

Whether the whole wood rests in our hands cannot be ascertained. The wood is not only protected and fortified by well *camouflaged* trenches, but is full of machine-guns and strong points.

We have again broken further along the Hindenburg Line west of Moeuvres, again enlarging the base of our wedge into the German defence to the northward.

In Moeuvres, where we were on the southern edge of the village yesterday morning, street fighting of great ferocity has been in progress, the enemy continually bringing up new waves of men, only to be thrown back every time.

Even more fierce at times was the struggle around Fontaine, which hapless village is now in flames.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH TROOPS' SPLENDID ADVANCE.

LONDON, November 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on November 23rd, says:—There has been no further advance reported to-day, though the fighting is going on with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres and Bourlon Wood, which probably signalises activity on our part. The Germans have been rushing up men and guns to this area, and anything like a surprise now is impossible. What we get now will be got by hard fighting. The Germans are also hurrying up guns to the neighbourhood of Cambrai. The weather has improved, but is still too bad for good aeroplaning.

The details of the participation of the Tanks increase brilliantly their performance. Their Commander's order before the advance was:—"The chance for which the Tank Corps has so long waited has at length come." There is no doubt of the use the Corps made of the chance. After crushing the wire and cleaning out the trenches, the Tanks seem to have vied with one another in seeing who could go the furthest into dangerous places. The Tanks showed, indeed, that under favourable conditions they can do more than ever was claimed for them. Two battalions got through the Hindenburg line on the first morning and only one man was wounded. On each part of the battlefield I traversed next morning I did not see a single British corpse. All this is due to the Tanks.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTANCES COVERED ON FIRST DAY.

The distances covered by the troops on the first day were extraordinary. West Riding troops advanced 7,000 yards, at least 1,000 yards farther than any infantry have gone when attacking entrenched positions in this war. They took fifty machine-guns and 1,000 prisoners.

The performance of the Ulster men on the left flank was notable. They were not assisted by the Tanks and could not go frontally over the trenches. They had to bomb their way along the trenches to the left of the main attack. They thus in one day covered a distance of four thousand yards against the Germans, who were strongly holding the trenches and fighting. There were real fortresses in some places, but nothing stopped the Ulster men, except when they ran out of bombs and had to await supplies.

WIRES CUT IN THE NICK OF TIME.

In the village of Graincourt there were large underground workings with suites of luxurious dugouts. When we attacked the famous tunnel trench we knew it had been mined. Fortunately, the mine connections were detected in the nick of time and the wires were cut.

PLUNDERING BY GERMANS

Refugees in the villages dwell on the harshness of the Germans, especially the officers, who even plundered and stole the supplies furnished by the American Relief Commission after they had stripped the inhabitants of everything eatable and drinkable. Many refugees were wretched sights.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

PARIS, November 24th.

A semi-official message states that, despite the apparent lull on the British front, the battle continues very fiercely from Flanders to St. Quentin, and especially in front of Cambrai, where the British are consolidating their positions and resisting fierce counter-attacks. The Germans cannot repair the breach in the Hindenburg line except with numerous hastily-collected reserves of troops. Thus the British have upset their plans to crush Italy. The Anglo-French Commanders have retained the initiative by the manœuvre, which is of immense advantage.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, November 24th.

A *communiqué* states:—There is reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Juvincourt and Upper Alsace in the sectors of Seppoy and Largitzen.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 24th.

A wireless German official message states:—A renewed English attempt to break through south-westward of Cambrai was shattered with most severe losses to the enemy.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUNKIRK BOMBED.

PARIS, November 24th.

An official *communiqué* states:—Aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk last night.

There were no casualties and the damage was insignificant.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Admiralty announce:—Our fighter patrols yesterday probably destroyed two enemy aircraft and drove down another, and destroyed an enemy machine on November 20th. All our machines returned.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS EVACUATING POSITIONS IN EAST GALICIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

A telegram from Tarnopol announces that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Graymalow and Skalat, in East Galicia.

The advanced positions are already evacuated.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY REPULSED.

LONDON, November 24th.

An Italian official report states:—Powerful enemy thrusts between the Asiago Plateau and the Brenta failed.

Our cannon shots threw into the river the enemy attempting to cross the Piave in boats.

We repulsed an attack southward of Leftimia, in Albania.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Italian attacks westward of the Brenta and between the Brenta and the Piave failed.

EARLIER CABLES.

FORMIDABLE ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 24th.

An Italian semi-official message, describing the enemy attempts to break through between the Brenta and the Piave, on November 21st and 22nd, says that most of the enemy masses on Thursday exerted pressure on the Tomba-Monfenera sector, six Austro-German regiments attempting to encircle the right wing and dislodge the Italians on the right bank of the Piave. The struggle was very violent until the night, and continued with varying fortune. In attacks and counter-attacks the enemy's losses were more severe than ours. Prisoners state that the enemy was surprised at the vehemence of our counter-attacks.

ALPINI'S MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE.

LONDON, November 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on the evening of November 23rd, says:—To-day, Mount Grappa represents what Mount Pasubio did in May, 1916. The Alpini surpassed themselves in preventing the enemy from breaking through. The latter employed numerous devices, stealing towards the Italians in Italian uniforms. Numbers of such prisoners were shot instantly. The troops are now desperately defending the last barrier protecting the flank and rear of the Italian lines on the right bank of the Piave, namely, Tomba and Monfenera mountains. Behind them are hills, but they are dominated by Monfenera.

Whatever happens, General Hoetzedorf has been held up here a fortnight, whereas he boasted that he could break through in two days.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.

PROPHET SAMUEL'S TOMB BOMBARDED.

LONDON, November 24th.

An official report states:—On Wednesday we stormed the Nebisamwil Ridge, which is the site of the ancient Mizpah, five thousand yards westward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. We beat off repeated counter-attacks.

The enemy bombarded the mosque containing the traditional tomb of the Prophet Samuel, which we have carefully avoided.

Our mounted troops, which approached Beitunia on Wednesday, were forced back by a strong counter-attack.

We are now holding Beit-el-Foka.

The weather is bright and cold.

Monday's successful action westward of Kuryet-el-Enab was due to the gallantry of the Somerset, Wiltshire and Ghurkha regiments.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, November 24th.

An official report states:—A patrolling destroyer sighted the periscope of a submarine.

The destroyer rushed at full-speed and dropped a depth-charge on the submarine's course.

The submarine was obviously damaged. It rose to the surface, circling the destroyer, which opened fire, but this was not returned.

The destroyer tried to tow the submarine, but the latter sank.

BOLSHEVIK MOVE AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

WASHINGTON, November 24th.

The officials regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice with a view to peace negotiations as an act that will place Russia almost on the list of unfriendly nations, owing to the advantage the new course might give Germany.

BREAD FAMINE IN VIENNA.

ZURICH, November 24th.

A bread famine threatens Vienna.

A *communiqué* posted outside the Vienna Town Hall states that both the Roumanian and home harvests are far below expectations and have failed to meet the demands.

The *communiqué* adds that negotiations for the supply of corn from Hungary are at a standstill, owing to the counter-demand for coal.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PEACE OFFER.

PETROGRAD, November 23rd.

The Petrograd News Agency, in announcing the text of the communication sent to the Foreign Embassies in Petrograd, regarding the armistice mentioned on the 21st inst., proposes an immediate truce on all fronts with a view to negotiating peace without annexations and indemnities, based on the principle of independent nations, and the right to determine the nature of their own development.

GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* states that peace with Russia would break down the *Entente's* war policy by exploding the British blockade.

GERMANY'S PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS.

PETROGRAD, November 24th.

The Mayor of Petrograd announces that the Germans declined to receive the Maximalist deputation, and declared that they would only negotiate peace with the Constituent Assembly.

The Germans' preliminary conditions to entering into *pourparlers* include the withdrawal of the Russians one hundred kilometres, they themselves holding their present positions.

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN EXCURSION.

AMSTERDAM, November 24th.

In connection with the Bolshevik truce offer, General Ludendorff, accompanied by a large staff, has left for the Russian front.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONDITION STILL CONFUSED.

AMSTERDAM, November 24th.

Replying to Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Lower House, the Premier said the condition of Russia was still so confused that it could not be said whether the Peace Party there would be in a position to attain its objects. Hitherto, no offer of a peace or an armistice had been received.

RUSSIAN ARMIES TO BE REDUCED.

PETROGRAD, November 24th.

A decree, signed by M. Lenin, states that it has been decided to reduce the armies, releasing immediately the citizen-soldiers who were conscripted in 1899. Instructions concerning the other classes will be issued later.

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS

LONDON, November 24th.

It is officially announced that General Plumer has been appointed to Command the British Forces in Italy and Lieut.-General Marshall to Command the Forces in Mesopotamia.

SINN FEINER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, November 24th.

Thomas O'Callaghan has been arrested at the instance of the British Consul-General and charged with the murder of two policemen during the Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Admiralty announces that the formation of the Shipbuilding Council, under the chairmanship of the Admiralty Controller, differs from the Shipbuilding Advisory Committee by the inclusion of naval shipbuilding. All the Advisory Committee-men have consented to join the Council.

FRENCH BLOCKADE MINISTER RESIGNS.

PARIS, November 24th.

A semi-official message states that M. Jonnart, Minister of Blockade, has resigned owing to ill-health.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 24th.

The silver market is without feature.

(Continued on Page 8.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

PEKING, November 22nd.

The Premier has again resigned, owing to the difficulty of the situation created by the revolt of the Hunanese, and also owing to the inability of the Governors of the Central Provinces to comply with the Government's orders to suppress rebellion.

AUSTRIAN PRISON HORRORS.

MANY AMNESTIED MEN TOO WEAK TO WALK.

More than 60,000 political prisoners have been released under the Austrian Emperor's amnesty (says a Wireless Press message from Zurich). In well-informed Austrian circles it is thought that the number must exceed 100,000.

Herded together in buildings entirely inadequate for their accommodation, they suffered the most terrible privations. Thousands of them emerged from prison reduced to skeletons by the systematic lack of nourishment. Up to July last their relatives were prohibited from sending them food.

One of the Ukrainian political prisoners was a man named Karpinka, who was arrested towards the end of 1914 and dragged off to the ancient fortress of Muellersdorf, where he remained in solitary confinement until released a few weeks ago. Last winter his feet were frost-bitten. The prison doctor refused to admit that he was suffering from any complaint. In consequence of this the malady became so bad that cure was no longer possible, and immediately after his release from prison Karpinka had to undergo amputation of both legs. He now lies in a hospital in Vienna, one of the many wrecks who testify to the brutality of the Austrian methods of treating political offenders.

A Czech named Jary, who was condemned to twelve years' hard labour for high treason, came out of prison suffering from an incurable internal malady contracted through the rigours of his imprisonment. Many distinguished Yougo-Slavs have also left prison in a similarly miserable condition, among them M. Srzentic, a member of the Diet of Croatia. They were reduced to such weakness by lack of nourishment that when released they were unable to walk and had to be carried to the nearest hospital.

WHEN POMPEII WAS BURIED.

SKELETONS OF FOUR VICTIMS IN ATTITUDE IN WHICH THEY DIED.

After a lapse of close upon 2,000 years since the destruction of Pompeii the skeletons of four of the victims have been discovered in the actual positions in which they were overtaken by the catastrophe. Two of these victims, apparently a man and wife belonging to the upper classes, had evidently been caught by the shower of red-hot stones in the cloistered garden of their villa, and while hastening to seek shelter in a corner had been suddenly buried and asphyxiated through the collapse of the roof over-laden with volcanic dust.

The husband was found in a sitting position, with his head and back bent forward and the legs wide apart. His wife was standing erect immediately behind him. Her gold earrings were found on a level with her ears, and there are two gold rings still on the fingers.

A third skeleton was that of a youth huddling with his face to a hole in the garden wall. The last of the group, a full-sized man, bent almost double under the weight of the suffocating debris, had on a finger of the right hand an iron ring inset with a prettily-engraved cornelian.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

THE WEATHER AND AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—The weather, on Thursday, prevented all flying, except at very low altitudes.

Our aeroplanes actively bombed and machine-gunned troops and transport on the roads in the neighbourhood of Cambrai.

There were a number of fights with enemy low-flying machines. Three were brought down in flames. Five of our machines are missing.

SPLENDID WORK BY AEROPLANES.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, dealing with aviation, says that further details show that Tuesday's attack on enemy infantry and transport by low flying pilots, including pilots of Australian squadrons, was most successful.

The weather on Wednesday was even more unsuitable for flying than on Tuesday, but successful reconnaissances on the enemy's lines of communication were carried out.

Every endeavour has been made to keep in touch with our infantry.

CONSOLIDATING THE NEW GROUND.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The day was spent on the southern battlefront in consolidating the large area wherever we advanced during the last two days. This was successfully carried out, except at Fontaine-Notre-Dame, which the enemy has re-taken by a counter-attack.

Much credit is due to the transportation services for the rapidity of concentration in the recent operations. Roads and railways, broad gauge and light, have been developed, and since the advance, have been extended in a manner which contributed largely to the success of preparations for subsequent operations.

There is artillery activity in the northern battlefront, being intense in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

There has been no infantry action on either side.

LINE ADVANCED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly advanced our line to the south-east of Ypres.

We repulsed attempted raids to the north-west of Pontruet, to the north-west of St. Quentin and to the south of Neuve Chapelle.

The position is unchanged to the west of Cambrai.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:—The enemy, yesterday, repeatedly but fruitlessly attacked at Mouvres. We retrieved slight initial successes by the enemy in desperate hand-to-hand fighting around Fontaine. We threw back the enemy and stormed Fontaine and cleared La Folie Wood.

English attacks against Bumilly, Banteux and Vendhuille collapsed.

French fighting has been progressing since early morning on the southern edge of Mouvres.

THE WEAKNESS OF FONTAINE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing to-day, says:—During the last twenty-four hours the chief activity has been behind the lines, where heroic work is being done by the transport and engineers and artillery, the engineers catching up with the rapidity of our rush into enemy territory.

We fell back at Fontaine because the occupation of that point, which was completely dominated from the heights of Bourlon to the west, on one side, and exposed to enemy fire from across the Canal on the other side, made a salient which could not be held until there was a general advance on either side. The enemy strongly attacked it yesterday afternoon and, threatened by enfilade fire from both sides, we fell back to conform to the general line.

To the left of this place, we pushed on, into the hamlet of Anneux Chapelle, to the north of Anneux, on the Cambrai road and due south of the middle of Bourlon Wood.

Farther to the left, we pushed into the southern portion of Mouvres, and again to the left, after sharp fighting this morning, we forced our way into Tadpole Wood, 1,500 yards to the south of Inchy. A formal line has been established through these points, striking the canal at Deroscaut, to the north of Novelles, and this is being held while guns and supplies are being brought up.

GERMAN ATTENTION WILL NOT BE DIVERTED FROM FLANDERS.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

The *Local Anzeiger* says that from 150 to 200 tanks were employed in the British attack, and declares that this abortive offensive will not divert German attention from Flanders, where the British are certain to renew their efforts to get rid of dangerous submarine bases.

MOST SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ON RECORD.

NEW YORK, November 23rd.

The newspapers are delighted at Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's victory. They say it is the most successful surprise on record, and declare that the Germans must now be convinced that they have something to learn about war from the British.

BELLS RINGING IN LONDON.

The bells of St. Paul's Cathedral were rung at noon, in honour of the victory at Cambrai.

Many hundreds of people gathered outside the Cathedral, sang the National Anthem and cheered.

SIR JULIAN BYNG PROMOTED.

It is officially announced that Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng has been promoted to General.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH STOP ANOTHER ENEMY ATTACK.

PARIS, November 23rd.

A *communique* states:—In the region of Cerny and Juvincourt, our fire stopped an enemy attack on the left of the positions we won on November 21st.

Italian Fron

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

An Italian official message states:—We repulsed, with very severe losses, a strong attempted encircling attack against Mellette, on the Asiago plateau, which was preceded by a big bombardment and tear shells. We firmly held all our positions and took 200 prisoners.

The enemy renewed his attacks, yesterday, between the Brenta and the Piave. There was a fierce struggle throughout the day and several positions were lost and regained, but our last counter-attack definitely stopped the enemy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:—The fighting between the Brenta and the Piave is progressing in our favour.

GREAT ENEMY ACTIVITY.

Italian aviators report great enemy activity at Tagliamento and prisoners declare that the object is to establish a formidable defence line there, in case of defeat.

Egypt

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE

ABANDONMENT OF JERUSALEM PREDICTED.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

The *Norddeutsch Allgemein Zeitung* forecasts the abandonment of Jerusalem, and says that the loss of the historic city will be painful, but it is militarily unimportant.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* attributes the Turkish retreat from Jaffa mainly to the British Fleet with guns of twenty-five miles range.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WORLD'S RECORD FOR AERIAL JOURNEY.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The Admiralty announces that a successful raid, carried out in the vicinity of Constantinople, in July, was carried out by a British bombing aeroplane of the Handley-Page type which flew from England to a Mediterranean base in eight stages. Occasionally there were strong winds and rainstorms and one stretch of 200 miles was entirely over a mountainous country. The total flight of 3,000 miles was actually completed in 31 hours and the air journey was carried out, practically to time-table, which is believed to be easily a world's record for a cross-country journey and also for weight carried, the machine being self-contained as regards the engine and aeroplane spare parts.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKAN FRONT.

A Roumanian *communique*, dated November 21st, states that an attempted fraternisation by the enemy was repulsed by rifle fire.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH POST CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

An official despatch from Aden states:—We captured the Turkish post of Jabir, fifteen miles to the north of Aden.

Losses were inflicted on the enemy and his defences destroyed.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA CONTINUES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

An official despatch from East Africa states that we entered Simbas in the Kithangari Valley, and also Newala.

A small force gallantly engaged superior enemy forces at Liwala.

The prisoners taken in these operations were 138 Germans, and 192 Askaris.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S PEACE OFFER

HOW GERMANY WILL REGARI IT.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

German papers unanimously declare that the Russian offer of an armistice will be benevolently examined, but purely with regard to Germany's military position.

THE NEW GENERALISSIMO.

PETROGRAD, November 23rd.

General Krylenko, the new Russian Generalissimo, is a subaltern.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

PETROGRAD, November 23rd.

The Peasants' Congress is transferring M. Mohilif from Petrograd, fearing Maximalist intervention.

Army Committees at the Front are taking the initiative in the formation of a New Government representative of all Socialists.

A DIRE THREAT.

Gen. Trotzky announces his intention of publishing the Russian secret diplomatic correspondence which is in his possession.

GERMAN PEACE ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The American Ambassador at Petrograd reports that German propagandists are carrying on peace activities almost openly.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, November 24th.

Lord Robert Cecil Minister of Blockade, interviewed by Reuter's Correspondent, said:—He did not believe the action of the Russian extremists represented the views of the people. It was a direct breach of the agreement of September, 1914, meaning that one ally had broken with the rest of the co-belligerents in the middle of the war in the teeth of an express engagement to the contrary. If the Russian nation approved of, and adopted, such action it would put them outside the pale of European Councils. He proceeded:—I do not believe the people will confirm that action or approve of the Proclamation which is inciting soldiers to arrest their generals and to open peace negotiations across the trenches. While it is impossible to avoid certain dealings—for example, the arrest of British subjects—there will not be any question of diplomatic recognition of the dealings with Petrograd or the Extremists. There is no intention of recognising such a Government.

THE ALLIES AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The *Morning Post* accuses the Vatican of being the centre of disaffection and of being secretly in league with Austria.

It says:—"The time has come for the Allies to consider their position to the Vatican."

AMERICA AND THE WAR

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

The Shipping Board announces that contracts have been awarded for tonnage exceeding four million, comprising 345 steel, 58 composite and 375 wooden vessels.

AMERICAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, November 23rd.

Col. House and the American Mission have arrived.

THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY INDICTED.

NEW YORK, November 24th.

Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, has been indicted on a charge of violating the Espionage Act and Postal Laws.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SILVER SCHEME.

LONDON, November 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin stated that discussions are progressing with the United States with the object of the acquisition by them of silver produced in the United States, of which a portion would be placed at the disposal of the Raj, largely to pay for Indian produce required by America.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Silver is quoted at 42 15-16d. per ounce. There are slightly increased offerings, but the market is quiet.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu, in their silver report, state that the market is quiet and steady, but the tone is far from vigorous.

Shanghai exchange has shown a disposition to rally from the recent quotation of 3s. 11½d.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN AMERICA

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24th.

Thirty-seven alleged conspirators, whose object was the fomenting of rebellion in India, are on trial.

Five other accused, viz., Ernest Sikunna, Captain Russ (now in the United States Army), Holet Leon Hausca (a Buddhist Priest), a woman named Marie, and Surandar Mathkar, have been released at the request of the Government's Counsel, who stated that investigation had shown that it would be unjust and improper to try them, and also indicated that that they might be called as Government witnesses.

LORD READING AND LORD NORTHCLIFFE HONOURED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that an Earldom has been conferred on Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, and a Viscountcy on Lord Northcliffe.

RESIGNATION OF SHIP-BUILDING COMMITTEE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Advisory Shipbuilding Committee, which the Shipping Controller appointed to advise him regarding shipbuilding acceleration, has resigned as a protest against the present policy of making up losses, particularly with reference to the creation of three national shipyards, which are regarded as being unsuitable, while existing shipyards are deprived of labour and material.

EXTENSION OF SUBMARINE ZONE.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

German newspapers anticipate great results from the extension of the submarine zone, which they describe as an answer to the "foolhardy utterance of Mr. Lloyd George that Britain need no longer be afraid of the submarine menace."

The Dutch Press fears that the extension will entirely isolate Holland on the west and ruin her fisheries.

CRISIS IMPENDING IN SPAIN

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 24th.

Another mysterious crisis appears to be impending in Spain. The Spanish newspapers hint that serious developments may be expected. A demonstration planned for the 25th inst. demands an amnesty for political prisoners. It is stated the Government will anticipate it by a decree granting an amnesty.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA PURCHASE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The *Times* says it is understood that it has been arranged that the Government shall buy tea for the United Kingdom at f.o.b Calcutta and Colombo prices based on the pre-war average of prices realised by each garden. A small adjustment is being made on account of the increased cost of production owing to the war.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes stated that the Food Controller proposed to buy in India and Ceylon tea required for the United Kingdom and the Army and Navy, having regard to the tonnage estimated to be available, and to sell it at cost price.

DRINK WINE INSTEAD OF BEER.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhondda, in announcing the release of the same quantity of wine from bond as in 1916, states that he hopes those who are able to afford wine will refrain from drinking beer, the production of which is strictly limited, with a view to conserving the supplies of grain and sugar. The Cabinet is anxious to check the increased demand for spirits, and to bring a larger proportion of beer within reach of the workers.

U.S. FLEET IN WAR.

Since the United States declaration of war on April 6th we have not heard a great deal of her doings at sea—the principal explanation of that being, no doubt, that there has as yet been very little to record. When America "came in" she found the outer seas already cleared of everything hostile with the possible exception of two or three wandering raiders, writes a naval correspondent:—The German fleet was lying in that quiescent state from which it has stirred but rarely since the start of the war, and from which it is hardly likely to be roused to action by the accession to the ranks of its enemies of a fleet at least equal to itself. The only immediate problem at sea was that presented by the U-boat, and of that fact America instantly showed her appreciation by sending to European waters a powerful flotilla of destroyers to join with the British, French, Italian, and Japanese in the hunt. Much has happened since the arrival of those craft to show the energy with which America is throwing herself into the solving of this problem. The building of 110-foot chasers we know to have been a mistake—theoretically it was always so, and the trials of the first boat proved it—and a special committee was appointed to inquire and report as to the best alternative. This committee consisted of the General Board of the Navy, the Chief of Operations, and a special board appointed to consider the submarine menace. The unanimous report of this body was to the effect that "the construction of a maximum number of destroyers is the most desirable material development for the Navy, and a vital military necessity"; and within a relatively few hours Mr. Daniels had been authorized to spend an additional 350,000,444 dollars on the building of these craft.

BUILDING PROGRAMME.

What has become of the capital ships of the two annual programmes immediately preceding the declaration of war is not known. Last year's provision was for four battleships and five battle cruisers, and this year's for three battleships and one battle-cruiser. There was some talk of suspending the construction of these ships in order to permit the concentration of labour and material on vessels more urgently needed for the prosecution of the war, but exactly what has been done in the matter has not been made public. In any case, the rapid construction of destroyers to the value of $350,000,000 will be no light task in itself, although much may be done by standardization, the figure still represents five times the estimated cost of the British programme for 1914-15, in which were included four battleships, four light cruisers, and twelve destroyers, besides minor craft. The construction of merchantmen, too, is making enormous demands upon the shipbuilding capacity of the United States, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation has already placed orders for 636 ships with a total tonnage of 3,125,000. The significance of this figure is better realized when it is remembered that the best year's output of British-built merchant shipping in peace time was slightly under 2,000,000 tons.

SLOW AND FAST SHIPS.

An interesting statement has recently been made by Admiral W. S. Benson, United States Chief of Naval Operations, regarding the experiences of American shipping in the submarine zone. He said that in the first five months following the United States declaration of war German submarines succeeded in destroying only one-half of one per cent. of American ships entering that zone. "In no case have the Germans succeeded in sinking a fast or big ship. They have picked off a few slow oil tankers and freighters." It may be observed that in the last four weeks covered by the official returns the total number of arrivals and sailings at United Kingdom ports was 21,326, this figure including vessels of all nationalities of over 100 tons net. In the same period, 80 British ships were sunk, a matter of 0.38 per cent. Unfortunately, the comparison is rather pointless, for while the arrivals and sailings are of all nationalities, only the British sinkings are shown; and the former, of course, include all sorts of coastal traffic, while the American vessels entering the war zone are necessarily of an ocean-going character. During the run of the 1915 campaign the entrances and clearances at United Kingdom ports of ships engaged in the foreign trade averaged 1,414 a week, or considerably less than one-third of the figure we are now getting, which is compiled on an altogether different and less satisfactory basis.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

In several matters the United States have given us an example which, seeing that we did not set it three years and more ago, we should be well advised to follow now. The first thing America did towards meeting the immediate shortage of junior naval officers was to promote 490 picked warrant officers to commissioned rank. Not a single promotion of this sort was made in our own Service. Again, the declaration of war was quickly followed by an all-round increase of pay in the ranks of the Fleet, the biggest increase going to the lowest paid ratings. In the British Navy the only seamen who have had an increase of pay since the start of the war are boys, first class, who have gone temporarily from 7d. to 9d. a day, advances having been otherwise reserved for the non-fighting element in the country. Most noteworthy of all, the United States early this year decided upon promoting her captains to flag rank by selection. In the British Navy we still follow the antiquated method of not promoting a captain until all the captains above him are either dead, retired, or promoted, so that Commodore Tyrwhitt, for instance, cannot become a rear admiral until 57 officers senior to him have, by some means or another, passed out of the captains' list. The making of admirals by selection is one of the most urgently-needed reforms in the Navy.

THE ELIMINATION OF THE GERMAN FROM BRITAIN.

[BY W. W. TARN.]

A prominent personage in Vienna recently remarked that, after the war, it would be 5 years before Germans could return to London, and 15 years before they could return to Paris; but it would be 50 years before they could return to Vienna. It is an interesting indication of the light in which Prussia is regarded by her vassals, who to-day, without hope of benefit to themselves, are suffering for Prussia's ambitions and Prussia's crimes. Even the Kaiser, before the war, believed that the worst thing which could happen to a country was to be tied to his own State; the world has not forgotten how it chuckled when he threatened the Alsatians, if they did not behave to his liking, with incorporation with Prussia, and how Herr Scheidemann asked in the Reichstag if Prussia then was a House of Correction, and *Vorwärts* called it "that brutal country which thus openly confesses its dishonour to the world." Prussia has accumulated a good deal more dishonour since then, and its brutalities have become better known; and so long as Austria is under Prussian domination, so long will she suffer, "at second-hand," as the Vienna *Sonn-und Montagszeitung* put it, from the hatred which the world feels for Prussianised Germany. Germans as yet hardly realise what the world feels. Scheidemann, to-day a reconciled inmate in his "House of Correction," got a glimpse of it when he went to Stockholm, and was considerably perturbed by the vision. He ought to visit Vienna as well.

We take leave, however, to doubt the statement that Germans might return to London after 5 years. It will be very much longer than that. There are two facts here which it is well to bear firmly in mind. The first is that most of the subjects which bulk large in discussion at the moment—questions of annexations and indemnities; questions whether this statesman's words are a little nearer to that statesman's words or not; questions of what Socialists are doing, or whether if this or that were said peace would be a little nearer—do not touch the root of the matter at all. The root of the matter, at any rate as regards the Western Allies, is what it always was—two different ways of thinking and acting, the Western and the Prussian, are in conflict, and between them there is a gulf which nothing can bridge; if one is right the other is wrong; they cannot co-exist in the world; sooner or later, one of the two has got to go under, and we do not intend that it shall be the Western one. And the second fact is this, that the bulk of the people in Britain are not vocal. The upper class may write, and Labour may find some expression through its Unions; but the whole world of the middle-classes neither writes nor speaks. But it does things; and to know what it thinks you must watch what it does. It is rather likely to have the last word; no Government for many years has taken up an attitude of opposition to the mind of the great middle mass of the British people. And what it is thinking to-day is that it is going to eliminate the German from Britain. It may not know much about the war philosophy of Germany, or her theoretical *Weltanschauung*; but it has seen how the German *acts*, and, after its habit, it had made up its mind from the facts before it.

If this be put to a German, he probably replies:—"But you cannot do without us." But that is just what is going to be done. Many people have achieved impossibilities in this war, and to dispense with Germany is a trifle compared with what has been done already. We are not at present thinking of economic questions; they require separate discussion. But we may indicate the driving force. The matter was treated last March in the *Lokalanzeiger* by Herr Stielow, the repatriated London correspondent of the paper, who lamented "the destruction of Germanism in England," which he compared to the exodus of Israel from Egypt, and so forth. He said that, whatever might be the situation of Germans in England after the war, "it is already certain that the whole mighty structure of Germanism, which Germans built up by centuries of cultural work, in an apparently hospitable land, flowing with milk and honey, has been destroyed in the foundations." It *was* a hospitable land, and all the deeper is its anger at the abuse of its hospitality. But what we want to notice is that Stielow, after enumerating the economic activities of Germans in England, asked:—"How will England fill their places?" The answer to that may be found in a sentence of the eminent French economist, M. R. G. Levy: "We accept the rule of economic laws so long as more powerful motives do not clash with them." We in Britain have a more powerful motive than the economic, supplied by the actions of a people who have rendered themselves outlaws from civilisation. We are not always declaiming about Germany's crimes; but we do not propose to forget them. And, over and above this, we do not propose to give Germans the opportunity of again exercising espionage, political or economic. We do not suppose that every German was an agent of his Government; but we do know, on their own showing, that it was impossible to be sure that any particular German was not. Herr von Puttkamer, German Minister of the Interior, taught us that much in his instructions issued to German agents in January, 1914. "It is necessary for our agents," he wrote, "to inspire confidence in circles where they have their centre of action, and to create that confidence by the outward signs of an ordinary middle-class existence. Indeed, by a well-placed munificence, and by making their way into all kinds of societies, they must acquire such a strong social position that, as far as their locality is concerned, each may be well received everywhere and highly thought of in all quarters, and may be thus always in a position to give us useful information on all points."

THE ARTERIES OF VICTORY.

RAILWAYS' PART IN WAR.

George Stephenson, dreaming mighty dreams as he did on the social and economic revolution which was to follow his application of the steam engine to the permanent track, would nevertheless have been astounded at the colossal function of the railway in these years of unprecedented struggle.

But for the magnitude of our railway resources, unfitted even as they were at the outset in certain respects for the prosecution of war, there would certainly be a different story to tell to-day of the relative positions of the belligerents.

One of the many military disadvantages under which Great Britain engaged in war was the private ownership of railways. A system of State-owned railways not only allows the army authorities to work the railways for themselves in war time without reference to any company, but allows lines to be laid down and equipped in a standardised manner in peace time in accordance with military requirements.

Steps had to be taken, and had in fact been taken before the war, enabling the War Office to issue a warrant for the Government control of railways in the United Kingdom in the event of a European crisis. The fact that our railways had been laid out without regard to strategic considerations caused some difficulties, as also did the great variety in the rolling-stock, but these were not nearly of so much consequence to us as they would have been to a Continental Power.

NO RAILWAY UNIFORMITY.

The railways of the United Kingdom lacked conformity, since there were three kinds of brake arrangements in use, with the result that the stock of different companies often could not be made up in one train; the width of rolling-stock and the interval between up and down tracks frequently varied; junctions between different companies were few; and very few stations had adequate platform accommodation.

These drawbacks were not, however, so serious as they might otherwise have been, since, owing to the enormous network of lines, it was generally found possible to overcome any difficulty by selecting a circuitous route.

Moreover, since the beginning of the war, much has been done by the military authorities, through the railway companies, to remedy original shortcomings; wherever it was needed reconstruction has been carried out, such as the laying of additional railway sidings and the building of emergency platforms.

Immediately upon the declaration of war at midnight upon the 4th-5th August, 1914, the Government assumed control of practically the whole of the railways in Great Britain, under the provisions of the Regulation of the Forces Act of 1871. The only home railways unaffected were those in Ireland, a few light lines, and the London "Tube" system.

Under the terms of the agreement made with the railway companies the Government acquired the right to the free conveyance of all military and naval traffic with certain exceptions, and, in return undertook to compensate the companies for loss, by making up to them the amount by which their aggregate net receipts within the period for which the lines were taken over fell short of their aggregate net receipts during a corresponding period in the year immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Special services, as the making of new sidings and platforms and the execution of engineering and manufacturing work for naval and military requirements by railway companies, fell outside the scope of the agreement and were to be paid for separately by the Government.

Thus the railway companies were guaranteed against deficit, while the country has benefited, since, under a system of State control, the factor of competition is eliminated, and a considerable saving in the cost of running the railways and the pooling of resources has been thereby rendered possible.

A SCHEME READY.

Prior to the war a two-fold problem had been worked out ready to put into execution the moment war was declared:—

(1.)—The mobilisation of the forces of the Crown including the concentration of the Territorial Force and Special Reserve at their war stations;

(2.)—The transfer to the Continent of an Expeditionary Force comprising six infantry divisions and one cavalry division of the Regular Army.

With a view to this being done with the utmost rapidity. Command timetables and Expeditionary Force timetables, and in fact all details relating to mobilisation and embarkation had been carefully worked out by the Staff in the years before the war, in conjunction with the general managers of British railways.

These tables were periodically revised and printed, and railway managers were thoroughly familiar with the details contained in them. The moves contained in them were grouped into two periods; a precautionary period before the issue of orders to mobilise, in which detachments allotted to certain ports to be moved to their stations, and bridges and other vulnerable points on important railway lines were to be put under the protection of the police and of Territorial teroops, and, following upon this, a war period.

After Austria had declared war upon Serbia, in the last week of July, 1914, instructions were issued for carrying out the measures of the Precautionary period. On the 2nd August it was decided to stop the training camps to which the Territorials were on the point of being sent chiefly by rail. On the 4th August our Government delivered its ultimatum to Germany. At a quarter to twelve that night his Majesty's Government declared war upon Germany, and at midnight it took over control of the railways of Great Britain. August 5th became the first day of mobilisation.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

"STICKING IT."

THE GERMAN CIVILIAN'S FINE FIGHT.

[BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.]

Germany, according to Mr. Gerard, has 9,000,000 men under arms on land and sea and in the air. Do people in Great Britain realise sufficiently that the German army and navy are still able to offer prodigious resistance to three-quarters of the world primarily because the German civilian army of 60,000,000 souls is itself putting up a fight without parallel in history?

I do not suppose that that is a popular theory to ventilate hereabouts. But it is the unescapable truth, nevertheless. The main reason why we have not beaten Germany is that at the back of her soldiers and sailors and airmen is a "home army" which, despite increasing hardships and pitiless privations, reveals a tenacity of determination that is nothing short of superhuman. It obeys the motto which is now everywhere supreme in Germany—"Stick it" (*Durchhalten*!).

My optimistic friends profess to believe that however good an account of itself German capacity for suffering has given, it is not inexhaustible. They have persuaded themselves, indeed, that Germany is "breaking up", or is about to do so. For three years and two months I have been restlessly on the look-out for satisfactory evidence of German defeat from within; and I am bound to say that I find it quite as undiscoverable to-day as ever. I believe that Mr. Lloyd George's long-sighted admonition in the spring of 1915 that the Allies had more to fear from Germany's "potato-bread spirit" than from Hindenburg's strategy never had more ominous significance than at this hour.

I have just read Sir Arthur Yapp's appeal to the nation to save food. He tells us that "there has not been nearly as much economy all round as is necessary." If I may suggest it, I do not think that the Prime Minister could lend the authority of his name at present to any more salutary movement than an effort to make the people of these happy-go-lucky islands understand the secret of Germany's ability so far to stave off defeat.

PRIVATION AND DEPRIVATION.

We are told—and we sincerely believe—that our soldiers can, and do, master the Germans every time they come to grips. We are told that the Navy by no means takes U-boat warfare lying down. We have been assured by developments of this very week that London is not quite helpless against German air attacks. We have had dinned into our ears time and again, and we know it is true, that in money, munitions, and every conceivable resource of war the sinews at the disposal of the Allies are incomparably greater than those which Germany commands.

But we need a thoroughgoing campaign of education, it seems to me, as to the strategy and tactics which the German civilian army is employing. The grim fact is that, compared with the struggle which German civilians are making, British civilians do not know the meaning of the word privation. The word they know is deprivation—of superfluities. Life in these islands, measured by the standards which have prevailed in Germany for at least two years, is luxury. It ought to be the ambition of a people which counts common sense one of its dominant virtues to study how a nation of 60,000,000 has solved the art of bearing heartbreaking privations and to steel its own heart to emulate it. If we look into the unsung deeds that are being performed, day in and day out, in German homes at the outset of a fourth winter of war, we shall probe the mystery of why our savagely efficient foe is still unbeaten.—*Daily Mail.*

FACILIATING CONQUEST.

It was railway construction by the South African forces that facilitated the conquest of German South-West Africa, and, again, it is railway construction that has rendered possible the success of recent operations in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, and in East Africa. Several hundreds of miles of railways have been laid in the Sinai desert with the help of native Egyptian labour, while for Mesopotamia and East Africa the necessary material and *personnel* have been mainly derived from our Indian Empire.

The average tonnage passing in the course of a week over railway lines in Mesopotamia already reaches five figures. In Sinai the line from El Kantara eastward has, in the course of six months, been extended, and the goods traffic passing over it has, in the same period, increased nearly three-fold.

While railways have been of primary importance in all the theatres of operations, it is necessarily in France that their development has been most extensive. Enormous provision of railway stores and plant for use in France has been made during the three years of war. The task of providing stores has been entrusted to a States Branch originally in the Movements Directorate and now in the Railways and Roads Directorate at the War Office, and they are chiefly obtained through the Ministry of Munitions and through the Railway Executive Committee.

Permanent-way and other railway material, plant and tools have been delivered in very large quantities for use in the advanced areas and on the French railways forming the lines of communication. Miles of railway track, hundreds of locomotives for use both on broad and narrow gauge railways, and tens of thousands of wagons are already available or are on their way, pouring in a steady stream into France.

About half of the wagons and more than half of the heavy locomotives have been obtained from British railways as the result of the restrictions placed upon travel. Assistance has also been rendered by the Dominions, and much rolling-stock has been specially constructed in railway workshops in this country for use on the Continental railway systems. Hospital trains and armoured trains have been built; special insulated trucks have been provided for the carriage of meat and special railway mountings for heavy siege artillery.—*Glasgow Daily Record.*

U.S. NATIONAL UNITY LEAGUE.

A DECLARATION OF ITS PRINCIPLES.

American citizens who are discussing an early peace with Germany forget that it would mean the crushing of the democratic ideals for which the United States always has stood. This was the keynote of an address before the organizers of the League for National Unity by President Wilson, says a despatch from Washington dated October 26th. The speech was made at the White House, and the President said that the only way to end the war was by complete victory of nations representing those ideals.

Many people, the President said, are inclined to let their thoughts on the causes underlying the war wander into byways, and forget that the main reason the United States is at war is to defeat a Government which is threatening even the existence of democracy.

They need to remember, he urged, that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and Germany's rule of autocracy and might are superseded by the ideals of democracy.

The President endorsed the new organization, emphasizing the need of team play by the forces of American thought and opinion.

The league has been formed to lead and express public opinion on the war, and represents church, political, labour, agricultural and industrial organizations. Its headquarters are to be in New York.

The character of the body is indicated by the officers chosen. In addition to those named, the director is Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation; the secretary is D. L. Cease, editor of the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, and the treasurer is Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

James M. Beck, New York lawyer, is chairman of the executive committee, which includes Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Oliver Wilson, grand master of the grange; Walter George Simth, president American Bar Association; Vance McCormick and William R. Willcox, Democratic and Republican national chairmen, respectively; Robert E. Speer, chairman of the Federal Council of Churches war commission; P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus war activities committee; Alfred E. Marling, chairman Y.M.C.A. international committee; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Women Suffrage Association; Emerson McMillin, president of the World Court League; V. Everitt Macy, president of the National Civic Federation; William English Walling, economist and Socialist; George Wharton Pepper, president National Committee of Patriotic and Defence Societies; Dr. R. H. Gerard, president National Fraternal Congress, and William H. Ingersoll of the National Association of Advertising Clubs.

The object was stated as follows:—

"To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America, and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The conference adopted the following declaration of principles:—

"In an hour when our nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded, in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

"It is not a time for the old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

"Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

"Our aims are explicit, our purposes unsullied by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

"In this crisis the unity of the American peolpe must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

"Agitation for a premature peace is seditious when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken arms.

"The war we are waging is a war against war, and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

"We believe in the wise purpose of the President not to negotiate a peace with an irresponsible and autocratic dynasty.

"We approve the action of the national Government in despatching an expeditionary force to the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone.

"While this war lasts the causes of the Allies is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity in spirit between them and us is essential to final victory. We, therefore, deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this crisis attack our present Allies attack America.

"We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance.

"We believe that this is the critical and fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavours. If defeat comes to us through any weakness. Germany, whose purposes for world-wide dominion are now revealed, might draw to herself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world power, and this would affect the standing and the independence of America.

"We not only accept, but heartily approve, the decision reached by the President and Congress of the United States to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and as loyal citizens of the United States we pledge to the President and the Government our undivided support to the very end."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

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JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
TJITAROEM...	JAVA		28th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS ...	AMOY		27th Nov.	JAVA
TJILIWONG..	MOJI	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	MACASSAR
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	3rd Dec.	9th Dec.	KOBE

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Steamers	Tonnage	to sail.
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
"GOENTOER"	10,000	... 5th Dec.
"RINDJANI"	8,000	... 19th Dec.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA		
"ORANJE"	8,000	... 1st Dec.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" ...	15,000	... 15th Dec.
"OPHIR"	8,000	... 29th Dec.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 25th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.98	30.03	29.99
Temperature ...	70	67	72
Humidity ...	66	72	57
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force ...	4	4	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain		—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th 70

Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th 66

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th November to 2nd December

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.		Height		Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.		Height	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	26	m 7	47	5	5	m 1	24	2	5
		7	14 a	7	2	0	49 a	3	2
Tues	27	m 8	50	5	2	m 2	14	1	8
		7	48 a	7	7	1	24 a	3	4
Wed	28	m 9	46	5	0	m 2	57	1	3
		8	24 a	8	0	1	57 a	3	6
Thurs.	29	m 10	38	4	8	m 3	39	1	0
		9	1 a	8	2	2	29 a	3	7
Fri.	30	m 11	28	4	6	m 4	20	0	8
	Dec.	9	38 a	8	2	3	0 a	3	7
Satur.	1	0	17 a	4	5	m 5	1	0	9
		10	10 a	8	0	3	31 a	3	8
Sun	2	1	18 a	4	4	m 5	43	1	1
		10	55 a	7	7	4	3 a	4	0



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SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th Nov. 3 P.M.
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NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	WED., 23rd Jan.
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"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"JOSHIN MARU"	TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be found.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 49

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	7.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch, P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$630, sellers		$2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320, sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$130, s. & b.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 11½, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$775, sellers		$30 for 1915
Yangtszes	$60	$190, buyers		$21 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$76, buyers $74, sales		$10 for year ending 30-6-17 $1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19		6/- for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$34		50/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$138, buy.	$145, buy.	
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$90, sales		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29½, s. & b.		5 Ps. for 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$90, sales		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$124½, buy. $124, sales	$125, buy.	$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	Tls. 73, buy.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$99, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$116		$5.25 for 1916 6
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5.65		50 cents for 191
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916 1917
West Points	$50	$79 buyers		$3 int. account
Oils.—				
Langkats	$10	Tls.16, s. & b.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	$1	110/-, buy.		7/- for 1915
Ural Caspians	$1	30/-		9¾ for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	$1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	28/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 166, buy.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15½, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 37, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 112, buy.		Tls. 8 for year ending 30-6-17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 6.10, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$13	$61, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$24, s. & b.		$2 for year ending 31-7-17
Green Island Cement	$75	$7½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$49, buyers		$3 for year ending 23-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$147½, buy.		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½, sales		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.60, ex. & b		2½ int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7½ for year ending
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		do. [30-4-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gejahs	$1	Sept.	$4.60	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.20	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$3.25	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.00	30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.60	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.80	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.60	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$2.75	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/6		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 24th

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/10⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/-
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	401½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	416
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	69½
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	131½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	138
On Singapore.—On demand	123½
On Batavia.—On demand	156⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand	1½ % pm s.
On Saigon.—On demand	1 % pm s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	53⅜
Sovereign. Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.80 s.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$43 80
Bar Silver, per oz.	42 9/16d.

Subsidiary Coins

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents, pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.08 Discount
Canton 20 „	$7.35 „
Canton 10 „	$0.00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Grand Concert at the Victoria Theatre (Net Proceeds in Aid of Heather Day Fund).

Friday, 30th Nov.:—
Heather Day.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE $2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

Golofina

THE SMOKE of CONNOISSEURS. TRY PERFECTOS.



"PERFECTO" Actual Size.

HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF. TRY BOUQUETS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [18

NIGHT LAUNCH.

"MAY II"

ALTERATION OF TIME LEAVING BLAKE PIER.

A special Permit has been issued to this Steam Launch for the accommodation of ships' Officers or Passengers going on board at night.

From the 16th November, the Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 P.M. and 12.15 A.M. and must return to her moorings at Observation Point by 2 A.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital Subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2552.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [926

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [143

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„ ...	1,125,000
Paid-up	„ ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	„ ...	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed		Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	 „	20,000,000
Reserve Funds	 „	5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA.—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1917. [609

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital		$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taitsang, Tsingkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tungshan, Luanhsien Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wuchow, Shaohsing Chikaia, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsaohsien Linshi, Linising, Tsinien, Yihsien Heiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN, Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow Antung. CANTON. KUKIANG, PEKING Kashga Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for House Brokerage.

Hongkong 12th October, 1914. [1168

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